mysteriosus, the hind femora dark on outer side, and tibia with a black line within; 11 or 12 cross-veins before radial sector in each wing, 11 branches of radial sector. It differs from *N. mysteriosus* not only in lacking the pale spot below antennæ, but from this and all other species of the genus I have seen in the greatly swollen vertex, fully twice as high as in *N. mysteriosus*.

Expanse 74 mm.

From Harrar, Abyssinia (Kristensen).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Fig. 1. *Cymothales eccentros*, wings.
Fig. 2. *Cymothales johnstoni*, wings.
Fig. 3. *Nesoleon pallens*, abdomen.
Fig. 4. *Myrmeleon pulverulentus*, pronotum.
Fig. 5. *Myrmeleon ochroneurus*, pronotum.
Fig. 6. *Phanoclisis longicollis*, pronotum.
Fig. 7. *Acanthaclisis distincta*, pronotum.
Fig. 8. *Creagris mortifer*, pronotal marks.
Fig. 9. *Creagris cinerascens*, pronotal marks.
Fig. 10. *Nesoleon lepidus*, abdomen.
Fig. 11. *Acanthaclisis longicornis*, pronotum.
Fig. 12. *Myrmeleon cinereus*, pronotum.
Fig. 13. *Myrmeleon infidus*, pronotum.
Fig. 14. *Myrmeleon fasciatus*, pronotum.
Fig. 15. *Myrmecœlurus lætus*, pronotum.
Fig. 16. *Formicaleon diversus*, pronotum.
Fig. 17. *Myrmeleon lethifer*, pronotum.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Note on Phanæus Torrens Lec.—In 1847, in the Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Ser. 2, Vol. 1, p. 85, Dr. Leconte described as new *Phanœus torrens* in the following words: "Cupreus, subnitidus, subtiliter rugosus, clypeo ♂ postice breviter cornuto, thoracis disco triangulariter planato; elytris obsolete punctatis, profunde striatis, striis basi dilatatis. ♂ Long. .59; lat. .42. ♀ Long. .74; lat. .46.

"Varietatibus quibusdam P. nigrocyanei (McLeay) similis, at interstitiis elytrorum convexioribus, vix conspicue punctatis, necnon colore cupreo distinctus. Habitat ad urbem St. Louis, a Dom. Engelman datus.

"Supra læte cupreus, subtus nigro-æneus. Clypeus rotundatus,

margine elevato, lineaque elevata utrinque obliqua, ad verticem tendente; vertice in ♀ transversim elevato, in ♂ cornu brevi compresso, acuto armato; subtiliter reticulato-rugosus. Thorax apice emarginato, medio leviter producto, lateribus postice profundissime sinuatus, basi utrinque leviter obliquo, medio obtusissime angulato; angulis posticis obtusis non rotundatis, fovea antica laterali sicut in omnibus notatus; disco ♂ subtiliter scaber medio triangulariter deplanatus; angulis posticis trianguli hujus tuberculi formibus eminentibus; ♀ rugose reticulatus, postice leviter canaliculatus, antice transversim impressus, elevatusque. Elytra profunde striata, striis ♂ leviter punctatis, ♀ laevibus 2ndo 5to basi valde dilatatis; interstitiis modice convexis, obsolete sparse punctulatis."

The *nigrocyaneus* McLeay with which *torrens* is compared by Dr. Leconte is now regarded as a synonym of *igneus* McLeay.

Mr. Frederick Blanchard in 1885 (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XII, p. 169) cites *torrens* as a variety of *triangularis* Say, but does not give any characters by which it may be separated. Dr. Leconte in the List of the Coleoptera of North America, 1863, also cites *torrens* as a variety but in the Check Lists of Crotch and of Henshaw the name has disappeared entirely.

Having had occasion to identify a ♀ said to have been collected on June 9, 1909, in Monroe Co., Indiana, and sent to me by W. S. Blatchley, which appears to correspond with the description of *torrens,* I believe the name should be restored to our lists. Superficially this insect resembles *igneus* but, as stated by Dr. Leconte, differs not only by the distinctly coppery color of the upper surface, and the darker antennal club, but by the mere convex and scarcely punctulate elytral intervals, and the more regularly punctate thorax. On the other hand while it resembles *triangularis* in the thoracic characters and is possibly a variety of that species as stated by Leconte in 1863 and by Blanchard it differs from the specimens I have seen by its convex and smooth elytral intervals. Great variations in the elevation of the elytral intervals have been observed and that character alone may not be a safe basis for separating *torrens* but as such specimens as Mr. Blatchley's can not be placed by Blanchard's table of species the name should be cited as a species until further investigation has clearly shown its relation to *triangularis.* Certainly the name should not be lost in synonymy.—CHARLES W. LENG.

Physocnemum andreæ Hald. in the Okefinokee Swamp in Georgia.—About a mile out of Waycross, Ware Co., in southeastern Georgia, the Hebard Cypress Company have a large lumber mill in operation. The cypress logs which feed this mill are obtained from the northwestern part of the Okefinokee Swamp, where the company has established a logging camp, connected with the mill by a tram road about 26 miles long.

On the 9th of May, 1911, the writer boarded one of the company's logging trains, and made the trip down to the logging camp. Here he spent the day collecting insects, and returned to Waycross that night. The swamp had been cut over for quite a distance, and collecting was confined to the cut area. Branches of the railroad had been built out into the swamp here and there, and after the cutting of the timber had been torn up again, leaving various paths from which to choose over which one might proceed dry shod. During the course of the day in sauntering along these old tracks, I took no less than four specimens of *Physocnemum andreæ*, two males and two females.

While I did not make note of the species of trees that had been cut off or remained standing in this part of the swamp, from a subsequent study of a very similar situation, five or ten miles farther south, deep within the Okefinokee Swamp, I am reasonably certain that the bulk of the trees were made up of the following species: Cypress (*Taxodium distichum* and *T. imbricarium*); black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*); white bay (*Magnolia Virginiana*); red bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*) and sweet bay (*Persea pubescens*) with perhaps some red maples (*Acer rubrum*). It seems probable that the cypress trees are the food plant of the *Physocnemum*.

During the past summer, the writer spent seven weeks encamped in the heart of the Okefinokee Swamp, on Billy's Island. He was with a party of several other entomologists and vertebrate zoologists from Cornell University, whose purpose was to make a biological reconnaisance of the swamp. During this time, from May 28 until the middle of July, one more specimen of *Physocnemum andreæ* was captured, and it was found in a spider's web.—J. CHESTER BRADLEY.

Field Notes on Coleoptera.—*Athous acanthus* var. *maculicollis* Lec. This species was caught at Lake Hopatcong, in July or August,

by beating. The sexes differ in color, one sex only having the pale sides to the thorax which is indicated by the name.

Zengophora varians. This species was caught at Ramsey, N. J., Labor Day, on dead chestnut saplings growing alongside a tree; it was not active, but retracted its legs as it fell in the umbrella, and acted and looked like a *Cregya oculata.*

Bassarus sulphuripennis. This species was caught at Lake Hopatcong, on leaves of oak, in July or August.—E. A. BISCHOFF.

Anthonomus scutellaris on Beach Plum.—In the last edition of "The Insects of New Jersey" the weevil *Anthonomus scutellaris* Lec. is reported without definite locality. In my collections there are three specimens from Staten Island, identified by Mr. Charles W. Leng; a pair found in copulation on May 7, and a female found on a beach plum bush near the shore at Richmond Valley. The species is not mentioned in Ulke's District of Columbia list, nor in that of Charles Dury of the beetles occurring near Cincinnati, Ohio.—WM. T. DAVIS.

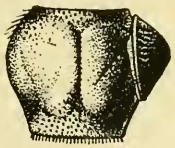
Dytiscus flying in January.—As an illustration of the mild temperature we have had this winter, it may be worthy of mention that a specimen of *Dytiscus verticalis* ♂ was caught flying in my garden about 5 P. M. on January 17, by my son.—C. W. LENG.

Periodical Cicada (Tibicen septendecim Linn.).—The appearance of a large brood of this insect in 1911 aroused much interest, and as an indirect outcome, we received from Prof. G. A. Bailey, June 11, 1912, a report that he had found several nymphs of this insect emerging from the ground on Major Wadsworth's estate at Geneseo. Subsequently adults were forwarded and there can be no question as to the identity of the insect. Prof. Bailey states that the few observed occurred within a narrow radius in a piece of second growth timber. There is a record of a colony of brood 12, the one which appeared in such large numbers in the Hudson valley in 1911, in the northern part of Pennsylvania and not so very distant from Geneseo. Should the insects noted above belong to this brood they must be considered as stragglers, otherwise it is necessary to associate them with brood three, no colony of which has been recorded nearer New York state than central-western Ohio and the northern portion of West Virginia.

This seems to be a weak colony, since we have been unable to obtain any information respecting the earlier appearance of the insect in that section.

The occurrence of belated individuals is amply substantiated by records kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. W. T. Davis, New Brighton, S. I., who found periodical cicadas on Staten Island in 1895 and again in 1912. They were likewise found the past season by Mr. Davis at West Point. In all cases they were undoubtedly belated individuals from the brood which appeared in such large numbers in 1894 and 1911. Mr. Davis has also collected specimens of this brood in 1893 and 1910, one year in advance of the normal time for emergence. Mr. Henry D. Lewis, of Annandale, informs us that no belated individuals were observed by him in 1912, though he had seen them following earlier appearances of this insect.—E. P. FELT.

Nature's Surgery.—A specimen of *Chlænius leucoscelis* Say was received through the kindness of Dr. R. M. Moore, of Rochester, who considered it might be of interest to the teratologist. An examination discloses an interesting condition. One side of the thorax was cracked almost to the median line and an apparently supernumerary piece on



looked very much as though a bird might have pecked at the beetle, partly fractured the thorax and one margin had been reversed so that the normal impressed outer margin was next the median line, the ragged, broken fracture being external. It held to a small piece until the insect, in its struggles to escape, might have reversed its position with a resulting dislocation of the fragment of the sclerite. The contraction of the muscles apparently held the piece in this abnormal position until healing of the wounded tissues fastened it securely in place.—E. P. FELT.

Iphiclides ajax Linnæus on Long Island and Catopsilia philea Linnæus in New York City.—On the morning of June 25, 1912, a specimen of *Iphiclides ajax* was seen flying northward following the shore at Brighton Beach, L. I. Collectors of long experience report this species as not uncommon formerly in the vicinity of Brooklyn, but of late years it has been scarce, the one noted being the first record observed by the writer on Long Island, where, in the absence

of its foodplant "paw-paw," the species must be considered as a visitant.

The record of *Catopsilia philea* is more unusual. Neither Mr. Beutenmueller, in his list of "Insects found within fifty miles of New York City," nor Prof. Smith in his report "The Insects of New Jersey" include the species. A specimen was seen on October 13, in Riverside Park, opp. 110th Street, New York City. The large size and the orange tint on the secondaries plainly seen as it passed within a few feet, left no doubt as to the identity of the butterfly. The presence of the Atlantic fleet of U. S. batleships assembled in the Hudson River at the time suggests one way by which the insect may have reached this northern zone.

Pamphila ethlius Cramer, recorded as common and even destructive to its foodplant (*Canna*) from several localities of Long Island during the season of 1911 failed to appear again during the present year. Observations from other collectors concerning the distribution of this species in 1912 would be of interest.—GEO. P. ENGELHARDT.

Distribution of Argynnis atlantis and aphrodite.—A statement, apparently copied from Scudder, to the effect that *aphrodite* was not found in the heart of the White Mountains is incorrect; the following are personal records:

Glen House, N. H., July 16–23, 1906:
Argynnis atlantis, abundant
Argynnis aphrodite, fairly common.

Jefferson Highlands, N. H., August 5–11, 1907:
Argynnis atlantis, abundant,
Argynnis aphrodite, fairly common.

Crawford House, N. H., Aug. 14, 1905; July 24, 1910:
Argynnis atlantis,
Argynnis aphrodite.

Sugar Hill, N. H., July 23–Aug. 7, 1904:
Argynnis atlantis, none.
Argynnis aphrodite, abundant.

The difference in size between the sexes increases northward, the northern males being smaller than the females.—GAYLORD C. HALL.

Neuronia pardalis Walker near New York City.—As a contribution to faunistics it would seem to be desirable to place on record one of the largest and most beautiful of the Trichoptera as occurring within our local bounds. An examination of the last edition of Professor Smith's List of the Insects of New Jersey indicates that he was not aware that *Neuronia pardalis* Walker had a place among the insects of that state, nor have I found it recorded from this neighborhood in New York. It was my good fortune while sweeping the roadside herbage at Lakehurst, New Jersey, at dusk on the 5th of June, 1909, to find in my bag a perfect adult specimen of this caddisfly. Another specimen now in the collection of Mr. William T. Davis, of Staten Island, bears a label attesting its capture by Mr. Frank E. Watson near Ramapo, New York, on June 7, 1908. So far as I have been able to learn these are the only two instances of the taking of this insect within our local limits.—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF JANUARY 21.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held January 21, 1913, at 8:15 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-President Chas. L. Pollard in the chair, with seventeen members and three visitors present.

The curator reported the receipt of important donations to the local collection including 169 Neuropteroids, representing 142 species, obtained from Nathan Banks, making that part of the collection 80 per cent. perfect; and a collection of Thysanoptera obtained from J. Douglass Hood.

The vice-president then opened the Symposium on Insects of Mesophytic Environment.

Dr. Lutz, speaking of the environment itself, said that it might be regarded as the climax of the evolution of environment, represented in forests of oak-chestnut-beech and in meadows rich in clovers, which forests and meadows must by the laws of plants result from natural processes. The question was, however, if it could be shown that insects followed the same laws.

Mr. Leng, speaking of the beetles of Mesophytic Environment, expressed the opinion that food for beetles constituted a more important factor than moisture, and a wish that this, being recognized, might lead to a more general use of pin labels recording food plants and habits.